PRICES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS: Single copies, \$2.50 per year ADDRESS FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Jr., Lock Box 31, Washington, D. C.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from Mississippi.

To the Editor of the New National Era: In your issue of the 14th of September writer, over the signature of "Civis," attempts his Administration in silence. It is rather singular that a man elected by the Republican party should have acted in such a manner as party should have acted in such a manner as no team, I began to feel apprehensive that all

Still it was more than he deserved, and more his reckless and unprincipled course, yielded a reluctant indorsement of a doubtful character. rather than risk his opposition. When "Civis" says there is a misconception of Gov. Alcorn, his statement is true to the extent only, that if any one supposes him to be a Republican they and followed up what appeared to be a cow have misconceived him.

What is Mr. Alcorn's record for the last few years? In 1868—that year of trial for the Republicans in this State-he went about making speeches, advising the people to have a log house on this road a man came out and nothing to do with the Republican party. Afterwards he was as one of the committee of sixteen to go on to Washington city and lay before Congress the constitution and urge its ravings of the sick man, which satisfied me at Afterwards he was as one of the committee of adoption. He did not go, and when called upon to explain, boasted in his speeches, as I was informed, that if he did not go, he sent the committee fifty dollars. There are persons whose whole property did not equal one year's income of Alcorn's, who gave the committee hundreds of dollars, and have never boasted of it, and claim no credit for it.

In a published letter, referring to the claim set up by the friends of the negro to their right in such complaints. He soon became satisfied, to send their sons to the State University, he untied me, and we entered the sick man's progress of the Caucassian race, then, so far as I am concerned, negro liberty may take care of itself." He was then feeling his way into the Democratic party, and adopted their straw, his arms and legs bound to the bedidea that the mutual progress of the two races stead to keep him from injuring himself and others. He had, in his agony, bitten his was incompatible, and he therefore decided against the rights of a citizen because his skin with bloody froth, while the glare of his eyes nounced a man who defended Mr. Boutwell and the Administration—and that man was the company of men seemed to be the most myself-because when Mr. Boutwell decided in | desperate set I had ever seen. favor of the collector at Savannah, who would not permit the flag to be prostituted to honor General Lee, and for doing so called down upon himself and the Administration the vilest abuse of the opposition; and in my defense of Mr. Boutwell I denounced General Lee : Al-

corn denounced me. He has removed Republicans of his own ap-Republican—and put a white Conservative in the devil, and I must consult with him." his place, whose chief recommendation with Nothing so charms an ignorant people as him was his known and bitter hostility to the something that has about it the appearance of work up to a certain time, but when the awaknegro. His present object, as indicated by "Civis," and well known here, is to form what he considers a respectable party, independent of, and, as he hopes, above the colored citizens. It is all stuff to pretend he has the confidence of the negroes, or to compare his administration to that of General Ames, the best we have had in this State. The statement that in the convention there was a large majority of ne-

Alcorn and his hirelings are feeling about so as to secure his support. As to his regaining the confidence of the Administration, I take it to be impossible, especially when his convention could find nothing to commend in the honest and brilliant administration of General R. W. FLOURNOY. notwithstanding.

Dr. How and San Domingo.

Dr. Howe when in San Domingo with the United States Commission was so charmed with the climate, country, and people that it was with great difficulty he could be persuaded to the man by his associates that he was their leave it. He was the last of the Commissioners to go on board the Tennessee, having ex-

"Gem of the Antilles." San Domingo only I was filling the syringe with the morphia. Was useless—like waste lumber. It honored the fathers for all they had done, but it did handsomely surmounted in the afternoon.

NEW NATIONAL ERA.

with that party.

Chicago.

the strange vivid life of that strong new land.

It was scarcely considered an American city

among the simple peasantry of Europe. The

genial South German thought it a colony of

Austria. The Sweedish farmers regarded it as

an appanage of the Scandinavian race. Even

the home-loving Frenchman felt that there he

baptism of poetry and romance.

modern times. The burning of New York in

1835 has always been regarded as a terrible

calamity, of course, but trifling when compared

offers in support of her claim to pre eminence

in disaster. When a tithe of the wealth of a

community perishes, it seems that the very

sources of existence are sapped. It is esti-

mated that fully one-half of the value of Chi-

cago has been annihilated by one day's de-

It is one of those scenes where the wildest

words are weak to describe the devastation. It

can form some idea of the extent of the catas-

trophe. The fire broke out among the dry

frame buildings of the South Division, and

very heart of the city, over theatres, hotels,

the courts and the churches, the enormous

that made the young city so beautiful and im-

pressive, until, growing with what it fed on,

and still scourged by the gale, it leaped the

river and ravaged the rich and thickly-settled

northern suburb. Little of the city, except

its southern and western borders, are left—the

shell from which the kernel has been gnawed

The ultimate result is not doubtful. Like

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1871. VOL. II.—NO. 40.}

A Night With the Ku-Klux. Wm. Wells Brown in the Hands of Assassins-He Escapes by a Shrewd Device-His "Dealings with the Devil" and his Fol-

The Boston Advertiser of Friday has the following letter from Wm. Wells Brown, of whose capture by and escape from the Kentucky Ku-Klux mention has been made:

I see in your issue of to-day the contents of the telegram announcing my capture and escape from the Kentucky Ku-Klux. As the acwriter, over the signature of "Civis," attempts count is somewhat defective in detail, I give to justify Gov. Alcorn, representing him as you herewith the affair as it occurred. I visited being misunderstood, and holding him as a my native State in behalf of "The National sound Republican. Having permitted through your paper an article in his defense, will you permit a reply? The writer refers to the action of the late convention, and very candidly states that the object of its convening was to indorse Mr. Alcorn. That was one object, but ureville depot a little after six in the evening. indorse Mr. Alcorn. That was one object, but and was met by a colored man, who informed there was another, which was to reflect upon me that the meeting was to take place five miles General Grant, and was done by passing over in the country. After waiting some time for a

to require an indorsement of his Republicanism. And what kind of an indorsement? One that made him furiously angry.

Still it was not right. The man with me, however, assured me that there was no danger, and went on. But we shortly after heard the trotting of horses both in front and in the rear, and before I could determine what to do we were surthan he would have received, but for two things: the number of office-holders in the convention appointed by himself, and whose tenure of office depended upon his will; and tenure of office depended upon his will; and the alarm created by his creatures, threatening was being tied. The men were not disguised disaster to the party in the coming elections in and talked freely among themselves. After this State if he was not indorsed; which meant going a mile or more they stopped, and contains that the party understood him, and knowing I could not hear, except one of them saying: Lawrence don't want a nigger hung so near his place." They started again; I was on foot, a rope had been attached to my arms, and the other end to one of the horses. I had to hasten my steps to keep from being dragged along by the animal. Soon they turned to the right,

While on this road my hat fell off, and called out to the man behind and said, "I've lost my hat." "You'll need no hat in half an hour's time," he replied. As we were passing said, in a trembling voice, "Jim's dying!"
All the men now dismounted, and, with the once that it was an extreme case of delirium tremens; and as I had treated the mulady successfully by the hypodermic remedy, and hav-ing with me the little instrument, the thought flashed upon my mind that I might save my life by the trial. Consequently, I said to one of the men: "I know what's the matter with that man, and I can relieve him in ten minutes." One of the men went into the house, related what I had said, and the company came out. The leader, whom they all addressed as "Cap," began to question me with regard to my skill tightness of the cord which bound my arms that I walked up and down the room for some minutes, rubbing my hands and centemplating differed from his own in color. He also de- was fearful. His wife, the only woman in the house, sat near the bed with an infant upon her lap, her countenance pale and anxious, while

I determined from the first to try to impress them with the idea that I derived my power to relieve pain from some supernatural source.
While I was thus thinking the matter over, "Cap" was limping up and down the room, breathing an oath at nearly every step, and finally said to me: "Come, come, old boy, take hold lively; I want to get home, for this d—d old hip of mine is raising h—l with me." I said to them: "Now, gentlemen, I'll give pointment from office to give their places to this gentleman complete relief in less than ten Democrats. He removed the only colored man he appointed to office in this county—a good alone, for I confess that I have dealings with superstition, and I did not want these men to see the syringe, or to know of its existence. The woman at once lighted a tallow candle. handed it to "Cap," and pointed to a small room. The man led the way, set the light down, and left me alone. I now took out my ease, adjusted the needle to the syringe, filled it with a solution of the acetate of morphia. put the little intrument into my vest pocket,

and returned to the room.

After waiving my hands in the air, I said: Gentlemen, I want your aid; give it to me and I'll perform a cure that you'll never forget. All of you now look upon that man till I say, 'Hold!' Look him right in the eye." for some place on a ticket for the Vice Presidency; the present talk is to run him upon a ticket with Chase; but he is willing to be placed in any position with any party that promises a gratification of his inordinate vanity.

I say, 'Hold!' Look him right in the eye.

All eyes were immediately turned upon the invalid. Having already taken my stand at the foot of the bed, I took hold of the right leg are of a race that has suffered for liberty, we near the calf, pinched up the skin, inserted the needle, withdrew it after discharging the contents, slipped the syringe into my pocket, our country has suffered, and for which we He has forfeited his seat as Senator by not taking it at the last session of the Senate and The men now turned to me, alternately viewing by remaining Governor of this State. And he me and the sick man. From the moment that crat. We know that there are thousands of will now attempt to hoodwink Senator Ames, the injection took place, the ravings began to good men in the Democratic party; we know so as to secure his support. As to his regaining cease, and in less than ten minutes he was in that a feeling of generosity impels the Irish perfect ease. I continued to waive my hands and to tell the devils "to depart and leave this man in peace." "Cap" was the first to break the silence, and he did it in an emphatic manner, for he gazed steadily at me, then at Grant, and, let me add, the most popular Administration this Government has ever had, Mr. Greeley or anybody else to the contrary heard him say he deals with the devil." I now thought it time to try "Cap," for, from his limping, groaning, and swearing about his hip, it seemed to me a clear case of sciatica, and I thus informed him, giving him a descrip-tion of its manner of attack and progress, detailing to him the different stages of suf-

leader, and I was anxious to get my hands on him, for I had resolved that if ever I got him it promulgated? Must everything progress? fill, and cannot be spared. In the end it will ers to go on board the Tennessee, having exhausted every expedient to protract the delay of the party for the purpose of lingering a little longer in his "Southern Paradise," as he were have an opportunity of putting a rope and ittle longer in his "Southern Paradise," as a round my neck. "Cap" was so captivated with my diagnosis of his complaint, that he suffer the intends to pass the coming winter in that beautiful island, and has made up a large party to accompany him. He intends to leave here next month and will reside in San Domingo until the end of next spring, thus escaping the frosts and chilling blasts of our colder northern climate. We envy Dr. Howe his intended trip, and regret that it is not in our power to be with him again in the "Gem of the Antilles." San Domingo only is all little and the second of the Antilles." San Domingo only is all little to the second of the Antilles." San Domingo only is all little to the second of the Antilles." San Domingo only is all little to the second of the Antilles." San Domingo only is all little to the second of the Antilles." San Domingo only is all little to the second of the Antilles." San Domingo only is all little to the second of the Antilles." San Domingo only is all little to the second of the Antilles." San Domingo only is all little to the second of the Antilles." San Domingo only is all little to the second of the Antilles." San Domingo only is all little to the second of the Antilles." San Domingo only is all little to the second of the Antilles." San Domingo only is all little to the second of the Antilles. The second of the adjoining room. As we left the control of the draw of the present and the future? As well tell us that the garments of the child must then advancing progress?

If ill, and cannot be spared. In the end it will must then be deverted in must men become more enlightened and liberal? Cap in must the habits of each generation change and improve with the advancing progress?

If ill, and cannot be spared. In the end it will imust the win and we are glad that Dr. Howe leads the way.—

Republican.

When he had hinshed counting, I latermed the latternoon.

Republican.

When he had hinshed counting, I latermed the latternoon.

In a latter fesort, and we are glad that Dr. Howe leads the way.—

I him that I would have to pinch him on the lame leg, so as to get the devil out of it.

What is the use of going into details to prove the future.

What is the use of going into details to prove the greatness of the Republican party? In mandsomely surmounted in the atternoon.

There is little doubt that our insurance companies will be able to pay all their losses. When the greatness of the Republican party? In mandsomely surmounted in the atternoon.

There is little doubt that our insurance companies will be able to pay all their losses. When the greatness of the Republican party? In mandsomely surmounted in the atternoon.

There is little doubt that our insurance companies will be able to pay all their losses. When the greatness of the Republican party? In mandsomely surmounted in the latternoon.

at the top of his voice, "Come to the tree, to the tree." The men all left the room, assembled in the yard, and had a consultation. It was now after 11 o'clock, and as they had a large flask of brandy with them they appeared large flask of brandy with them they appeared have the place of stern duty. What has Democrative to Republic to Republic to the foremost in rallying around the banner on which is inscribed, "Liberty, universal liberty!" And so they would if they did not allow their petty sympathies and social nonsense to take the place of stern duty. What to keep themselves well filled, from the manner in which the room kept scented up. At this licanism that we should carry the corpse any in which the room kept scented up. At this juncture one of the company, a tall, red-haired man, whose face was completely covered with beard, entered the room, took his seat at the table, drew out of his pocket a revolver, laid it for the Uuion. It protested against the emanon the table, and began to fill his mouth with cipation proclamation! It protested against tobacco. The men outside mounted their the greatest principle that the world has ever horses and rode away, one of whom distinctly known—the principle that God is father of all shouted "Remember 4 o'clock." I continue

to visit one and then another of the invalids, feeling their pulse and otherwise showing my interest in their recovery.

The brandy appeared to have as salutary effect on the man at the table as the morphia had on the sick, for he was fast asleep in a few minutes. The only impediment in the way of my escape now was a large dog which it was difficult to keep from me when I first came to the house, and was now barking, snapping, and growling, as if he had been trained to it.

Republic and for humanity, and then fling off your shackles of conservatism and vote and act

Many modes of escape suggesetd themselves to me while the time was thus passing; the most favored of which was to seize the revolver, rush out of the house, and run my chance with the dog. However, before I could put any of these suggestions into practice, the woman went out, called "Lion," "Lion," and returned, followed by the dog, which she made lay down by her as she reseated herself. In a low whisper this woman, whose fate deserves to be a better one, said: "They are going to hang you at 4 o'clock; now is your time to go." The clock was just striking two as I arose, and with a grateful look, left the house. Taking the road that I had come, and following it down, I found my hat, and after walking some distance out of the way by mistake, I reached the station, and took the morning train for Cincinnati.

Wm. Wells Brown.

Boston, Sept. 28, 1871.

Why Irishmen Should be Republicans.

[From the Irish Republic.] It is useless to ignore politics; it is foolishmore than foolish-to imagine that a few mer who make a profession of politics can think and act for the people. In a Republic all men are politicians, for politics is the science of every nation and every township in the work of the people. governing; and as the people are supposed to govern themselves in a Republic, each individual must study and take part in politics.

There are two great political parties in the United States. Men must affiliate with one or others, it has for a long time claimed, with the other. The men who feel too indifferent or general assent, the position of second city on too good to attach themselves to either, are as the Continent. There was a breadth of muni-

sticks and stones in the country.

One-half the people belong to party just as they belong to race or religion, having been born there or having been raised up therein. so, they go on from year to year without investigation, swallowing this principle without questioning because such a convention gives it indorsement, going to the polls with others and putting in their ballot just as they see their asociates do. But how many men vote understandingly?

We are sure that nine-tenths of the Irish the patient Atlantes on whose broad shoulders | them in the air while it built basements the Democratic platform rested while it was being loaded with principles most abhorrent to | burrowed for a mile or two under Lake Michi the Irish nature, have never investigated the demerits of their party, nor asked themselves why they shouted, voted, and carried the party on their shoulders. They have never thrown off their partisanship to take a national view of things-to take a world-wide view of the bearings of their party. There is a feeling among the general Irish, a most mischievous about the marshes, giving shelter to a hundred and foolish feeling, the more so because it is parti colored squatters, and in 1879, when the founded on a generous basis, that when a man attaches himself to a party he must stick to it had not begun to grizzle, the census-takers regardless of time or change. This feeling keeps one-half the Irish in the Democratic party to-day. Parties change, and men must change with them. What fitted the boy will not fit the man. The necessities of our day, the ambition of the Republic, the strides made in the last dozen years and the new order of things have outgrown the Democracy, and that | cal American mind means more than any party which was once the glory of the country has long ago outlived its usefulness. It was fitted to the days of Jefferson and Jackson, and the then existing state of affairs; but Jefferson and Jackson, could they return to life, would be mere children among the men who have inaugurated the new order of things, unless they had kept up to the age. Democracy did its ening spirit of the Republic became restive in the old slave harness, and thirsted for a more enlarged reading of the Declaration of Inde pendence, the party failed to respond to the necessities of the time; hence the birth of Republicanism. Democracy, that had birth in the great brain of Jefferson, that was interpreted by the vigor of Andrew Jackson, did not sink into the dishonored grave of Buchanan, but still lives in the Republican party. All the principles of Jefferson, with the grander principles of our time added thereon, live and breathe in the Republican party to day. Irish Democrats, we speak to you as men who should belong to the most advanced and most enhave been scattered to the four winds. We do not traduce a single Democrat as a Demothat a feeling of generosity impels the Irish people to cling to the Democratic party; and, knowing these things, we respect their feelings. We honor all men who belong to party

for principle's sake, as we despise those who belong to party for the sake of anything else but principle. While we honor the Irish for their adherence through mistaken gratitude to Democracy, we must condemn them for allowing their feelings to override their duty to country and humanity. It is not to Democracy we are indebted for favors in the past, but rather to the spirit of American justice which was in Democracy, but which is now in Republicanism. The principles which gave us justice and protection in Democracy are now the principles of Republicanism. Why adhere to the Portland, the city will be built again. It has

body and ignore the spirit? Since the rise of Republicanism, what has

Order of Species.—Sir William Thompson, the president of the British Association of Scientists, in his inaugural address, expresses himself decidedly against the Darwinian theory of the origin of species. He says:

I have always felt that this hypothesis does not contain the true theory of evolution, if evolution there has been, in biology. Sir John the origin of the man, objected to the doctrine on the hypothesis of zoological evolution, that it was too like the mark that will be performed a perfect cure. But in both contains a soon as I knew the president of the man, objected to the doctrine of natural selection, that it was too like that the breathed, and would shake their faces to his of natural selection, that it was too like the speciment of mean the history of the world we do not go a noted Methodist hymn as soon as I had fine in the president of the man pidly off into a slumber, from which he world in the president of the man pidly off into a slumber, from which he world in the president of the man pidly off into a slumber, from which he world in the president of the man pidly off into a slumber, from which he given him a double dose.

I will here remark, that while the morphia will give most instant relief in seiatica, it seld on particular to the origin of the man, objected to the doctrine of natural selection, that it was too like the specimens of the man objected to the doctrine of natural selection, that it was too like the man of the origin of the man objected to the doctrine of natural selection, that it was too like the man of the origin of the man objected to the doctrine of natural selection, that it was too like the man of the origin of the man objected to the doctrine of natural selection, that it was too like the man of the origin of the man objected to the doctrine of natural selection, that it was too like the man object of the m

A Shameful Outrage.

An Innocent Witness Imprisoned that Two Emigrant Robbers May Escape-William M. Tweed Protecting Robbers to Gain Political Influence. Following the exposure in last Friday's

the emigrant robbers, one of them, Oscar Davis, was speedily tried in the Court of General Sessions, convicted, and sentenced to five years imprisonment at Sing Sing. By far the most important of these cases, however, remain to be tried, and much interest is evinced men, and that color, race, or religion shall not as to the result. One of the crimes alleged exist; and was the robbery, on the 6th of last June, of Anton Kornack, a Prussian emigrant. Kornack, a man of 37, frank, honest, and industrious, arrived in this country in 1867. After working four years, and saving \$1,500, he nopoly of it. The party which proclaims the utmost liberty should be ours. started from Illinois for his home, and while passing through New York was robbed of Begin, then, and think. Compare parties nearly the whole of his little fortune by Charles by their record. See which is best for this Moore and his confederate, McDermott, at their den, No. 508 Canal street, by the "belt your shackles of conservatism and vote and act | rig," a process of theft described in the Tribune of last Friday. Rumors that Moore and McDermott were planning an escape from trial, and that efforts were making to bribe the The above is a true victim. Kornack, to withdraw the charge For many years the name which we have writen at the head of these lines has rarely been spoken but with some form of typical superlative. When Miss Bremer visited us against them, have been affort, and a Pribun reporter, wishing to investigate the matter. sought an interview with Kornack. The man had been detained for some time at the hossome score of years ago, she expressed her anxiety to go to the West to see Chicago, "the home of Loki and Thor, the supernatural and without the knowledge or permission of

anxiety to go to the West to see Chicago, "the home of Loki and Thor, the supernatural the Commissioners of Emigration, who had Forces." All over Europe there was the same vague and credulous wonder as to this marvelplaced him there, to the House of Detention ous town which had risen from the marshy in Leonard street. District Attorney Garvin border of the great lake, with the suddenness positively refused to allow the Tribune reand ease of an exhalation. There was no story porter, who told him his business with Kornack, to visit him in his prison; but, nevertoo wild to obtain credence when the scene was laid in Chicago. It was, after New York, the theless, the reporter entered the building, and best known name in Europe, for every village and hamlet had sent some of their enterprising had a conversation with the poor fellow, who told his story. After arriving here in 1867, he went directly children there, who wrote letters home full of

westward, and obtained employment as a shoe maker in a small village near Springfield, Illi nois. "During the four four years I worked there," said Kornack, "sometimes I did not spend fifty cents in a week, for I wanted to go back to father and mother with some money.' He had saved \$1,500, and with this in his

pocket started for New York. He arrived in

touched by these delicate cords of sympathy Jersy City on the morning of the 5th of June. every nation and every township in the world, and while crossing over in the boat to New York fell in with a person whom he supposes to be McDermott. This person told him that At home, where no element of fable entered into our ideas, the city seemed scarcely less remarkable in its growth and its robust indihe, too, was going to Prussia, and proposed viduality. With a less population than many that they should travel together. Being alone and completely friendless he assented, and they spent a night together in the city. The \$1,500 which he had he did not wish to change here, cipal life, a force and vigor of commercial acbut McDermott told him such plausible stories tivity, a cheery and confident self-assertion and so completely won his confidence that on which impressed the country, and made us take the following morning he went with him to the office, No. 508 Canal street. Here the money the lusty young city at its own valuation. In readiness of resource, in the application of was handed over to Moore, who placed on force to the novel problems arrising from its rapid growth and development, it seemed to Kornack a belt containing about £90 English money, and twenty Prussian dollars. Soon take rank with the great capitals. It seemed after leaving the office of the emigrant robber sufficient for itself in all emergencies. To

he missed McDermott, and went on board the Westphalia. At sea he discovered his loss. handle the vast volume of grain which the fruitful prairies poured into its bins, it in- On arriving at Hamburg he immediately vented the Elevator. It lifted itself out of its reported the case, and was sent back to people who have stood by the Democratic party marshes and raised its own grade by several New York on the Herman. He arrived feet. It moved stone palaces bodily and held kept as a witness on Ward's Island, but under them. When it wanted fresh water, it on that day was forcibly taken to the House of Detention, where he had been imprisoned gan, and, with audacity toward nature never as a witness with no prospect of obtaining his money or his liberty until he consents, at the equaled in history, it tapped the bottom of the inland sea. The dates of its history seem dictation of noterious politicians, to compro-mise the suit, and let the rascals who robbed more fantastic than any fiction. John Kinzie built his cabin there in 1804. The Indians him escape to prey upon other unsuspicious persons. During his detention he says that massacred the garrison of Fort Dearborn in the home of his father and mother, both of about the marshes, giving shelter to a hundred whom are nearly 70 years of age, has been burned, and they are left destitute. The poor fellow added, as the tears flowed down his face. hair of the first-born white native of the town 'I worked four years for money for them, and found 300,000, and gave mortal offense to 50,000 more, who insisted they were not counted. A week ago Buffalo had in store 695,800 bushels of grain; Montreal, 511,210; now I know they are without clothes or home. and they may not even have food, and I am here nearly as poor as they, and can't help them; I tell you, Sir, I am almost crazy. My employers said that I should have my position St. Louis, 777,881; Milwaukee, 792,335; Toledo, 1,282,487; Chicago, 6,078,560. There is if I got back by October, but now I shall lose a magic in these ciphers, which to the practithat too. If you can do anything for me, I hope you will." As he made this final appeal, the unfortunate man again lost control of himself. Since yesterday Chicago has gained another and walked away to hide the tears which he title to pre-eminence. Unequaled before in was ashamed to have any one see. It thus apenterprise and good fortune, she is now unpears that an honest man is impoverished and approachable in calamity. Her name is insep-arably connected with the greatest disaster of

mprisoned while the thieves are free and luxuriating on his hard-earned money. During this interview District Attorney Garvin's official, who has charge of the House of Detention, stood by. This officer has always been supposed to be very deaf, and any one visitation, and elderly gentlemen in Wall street stoutly asserted yesterday that the Chicago fire was no greater. But the accounts of the time speaking to him is requested to place his lips say that 648 houses were destroyed-a grave against the official ear and roar out his communication at the top of his voice. Notwithstandwith the 12,000 houses in ashes in what was ing his inability to hear, this person makes it a Chicago. The great fire of London, which point to be present at every interview. Yesstruck the world with horror and gave a not terday, as the Tribune reporter was leaving the building, he soliloquized, "That's a prounworthy inspiration to the noble verse of foundedly bad case," and the deaf official sym-pathizingly added, "Yes, sir, it is confound-Dryden, ravaged a track of 436 acres. But five square miles of blackened and smoking ruins are the ghastly credentials which Chicago edly bad.

Kornack positively identifies Moore as the man who committed the robbery; but, despite the gravity of his offence, efforts are making to secure his release, and William M. Tweed is using whatever influence is left him in this direction, for the purpose of healing a quarrel with the brother of the emigrant-robber, ex-Alderman Moore. The latter person has already boasted that Tweed has interested is only by imagining New York obliterated from Madison square to the Battery that we himself to save Charles Moore from State prison, and to bring the accused safely through the ordeal. Tweed's action in the matter is conditioned that ex-Alderman Moore shall use his influence in the First Ward in the interest was fanned and driven by a southwest gale—one of those fierce and unchecked tempests that blow over the lake and the prairies—into the lished, John Liebold, an accomplice of Davis and Ruan in the robbery of Millard and Halle, has been singled out for trial and conviction; business houses and the luxurious dwellings but the third confederate in the perpetration of the same crime, William Ryan, will probably be allowed to escape. He has a firm friend in Nick Miller, a Tammany politician of the First Ward, and Erie railroad ticket agent, and this friendship is to save him. It is presumed by the ward politicians that the convictions of Davis and Liepold will satisfy the people that there is no double dealing, and they trust that a period of quiet will follow during which Moore and McDermott will escape. - N. Y

too much of life and elasticity to succumb even NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE WORLD .- An En to a blow so terrible as this. It has its place glish publication relative to national debts has just been received by Hon. R. T. Taylor, First Comptroller of the Treasury, from the author, R. Dudey Baxter, M. A., who, in an accompanying letter, returns his thanks to Mr. Taylor for assistance furnished him in preparing his work. It gives a brief summary of the history, amounts, and results of the national debts of the world; the national capital borrowed by each nation; the annual interest of such, and charge per head of the population; the real pressure and burden of the debts on their resources; the economical effects of national debts and the question of their reduction. It gives a table showing the Federal debt of the United States alone, from 1836 to 1870, by which it is seen that the annual charge in 1865 was four millions sterling more than that of England, and in 1870 one million less, while the charge per head in 1865 was about the same as that of England, but in 1870 it was 3s. 9d. less. He states that it is remarkable that a young nation a little less than five years nearly £90,000,000 of capital, or twenty-eight millions more than the reduction by Great Britain in the fifty-five years since 1815, and should have reduced the interest £5,700,000, or nearly two-thirds of the whole reduction of Great Britain during the same period.

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Call for a Southern States Con-

The following preamble and resolution were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia,

held in Atlanta, February 3, 1871: Whereas the peculiar condition of the col-Tribune of the dark ways and acute tricks of ored people in the Southern States, growing ont of a combination of local causes, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual cooperation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and organization may

> Whereas we believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States : There-

Resolved. That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention, for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he and those with whom he may advise shall determine best adapted to the

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention. J. S. STOKELEY,

Secretary of the Conventian.

sentatively apportioned the same as they are tivity, and perhaps from death. n the Congress of the United States, to wit: one delegate from each Congressional District, ful example of affectionate devotion on the part and two from the State at large, and two from of a dumb brute for his master than this? Unthe District of Columbia. The several Con- doubtedly similar examples have occurred gressional Districts will elect their own dele- during the late European and our own civil gates, which eeleted delegates may meet and wars which will forever be buried in oblivion. elect two for the State at large, unless the Would that they might be brought to light if respective States shall otherwise provide by their narration could in any degree mitigate the

Those who may be accredited as delegates, hould meet the convention prepared to remain in session a week, if necessary, as questions many of the drivers are more brutal than the requiring mature deliberation will doubtless beasts they have in charge .- N. Y. Post. come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitantly. Most respectfully,

H. M. TURNER. President Georgia State Convention. MACON, GA., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call: Alabama-Hon, James T. Rapier. Arkansas-Hon. J. T. White.

Delaware—W. Howard Day, Esq. Florida—Hon. Jonathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon. Georgia-Hon, J. F. Long, Hon. Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.

Kentucky-W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. Dupee, Esq. Louisiana-Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn. Maryland-Isaac Myers, Esq.; W. M. Per-

kins, Esq.; John H. Butler, Esq. Missouri-R. W. Stokes, Esq. Mississippi-Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State ; Hon. E. Scarbrough.

North Carolina-Hon. James H. Harris, Hon, George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq. South Carolina-Lieutenant Governor A. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Joseph Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, tenced to hug each other for four hours, with Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State.

Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq., Alfred Mctionately. Kinney, Esq., Nelson Walker, Esq., W. T. Kennedy, Esq.

Texas-Hon, Richard Nelson, Hon, J. T. District of Columbia-Hen. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

National Labor Union.

By order of the National Bureau of Labor. the annual meeting of the National Labor Union is called to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolia, during the session of the Southern Convention, which commences October 18, 1871. The officers present at said Convention will arrange the day and place of

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

LEWIS H. DOUGLASS,

The Cotton Crop. The Department of Agriculture has issued

circular setting forth that the cotton crop reports, purporting to have come from the Department of Agriculture during the past month, have not been genuine. The items in circulation, often contradictory in tenor, and assuming to be official, have had no origin in the statistical data of that office. The returns of September include reports from about 400 cotton- and sentenced to death, but for eleven years the growers' counties, representing a very large death warrant had remained unsigned. propostion of the cotton area. Those for August point an average condition of the crop almost identical with that of the preceding reports; the averages for Alabama and Mississippi being the same, those of Louisiana and Tennessee being lighter, and those of other cotton States lower. The State averages of the September report are somewhat lower than those of August, though the principal depreciation occurs in the States which yield a small proportion of the crop, while the reduction is light in the important district represented by the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The percentage of full condition in the week of September, as averaged from Mr. Randolph was engaged to Miss -, a all the obtainable data, is thus stated: North very beautiful young Viginian, who lived near Carolina, 82; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, the Randolph place. One day the lover was 78; Florida, 85; Alabama, 80; Mississippi, seen to quit the lady's residence in what might 80; Louisiana, 77; Texas, 81; Arkansas, 95; be described as a "state of mind." It turned

worm and caterpillar, mainly in Mississippi and Louisiana, but no evidence that a general or very serious loss from insects is probable. Rust purchase. When I desire to purchase, I shall is common in the Atlantic States, and to some go to the cheapest market - I shall go to extent on the Gulf coast. Drougth has been injurious in the Carolinas and Texas, though the reports of rainfalls through the South indicate a fair supply of moisture, the distribution of which has been somewhat more unequal placed for safe keeping during the war. In than usual. At one point in Georgia the fall in August was nearly 14 inches, and in parts | Hennement, Meuse, a district then occupied by of Florida it amounted to 33 inches. The the Germans. The aeronaut, who was an envariable atmospheric conditions have increased voy from the capital, had three millions of the prevalence of rust, and caused the destruc- francs in his possession with which to purchase tion of both leaves and fruit. These draw- arms. He knew that the Prussians were purbacks, though greater than those reported in suing him, and took the money to the abbe, september of last year, are not sufficiently and when the Prussians came they could not serious to excite apprehension of a greatly find it. At the return of peace the honest depreciated yield. They are reported each abbe sent the money to Belgium, whence now year in some portions of the cotton area. In | it has been sent to the French Government. the records last year there was considerable complaints of damages to the cotton crop from rust, worms, and unfavorable August weather.

These facts do not point to an enlargement of the cordial relation between the Russian and American Governments, on Tuesday issued or deep for the Congress, Iroquois, Kansas, and the expectation hitherto indulged in. If they are trustworthy, the most favorable season Severn, under the command of Vice Admiral are trustworthy, the most favorable season could scarcely bring a crop exceeding 3,350,000 bales. If the growing season should be short or unfavorable, 3,000,000 bales would be a good result; and with a combination of unfavorable circumstances, the product might be

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Remarkable Affection of a Horse.

Many instances have been given by travelers

f the affection shown by the Arabian horses toward their masters; and so much, also, has been written to prove their sagacity as to make one believe, at times, that they must be endued with an instinct which approaches nearly, if not quite, to the reasoning faculty of a human being. Be this this as it may, we very much doubt if, among the feats narrated of the horses of the East, any can be found that exceeds in affectionate devotion the following incident, which was told us a few days since by the soldier to whom it occurred. The narrator is a young Irishman, and like many others of his nation, joined, shortly after his arrival in America, Sheridan's brigade. It was in one of those forced marches, when they had driven back the enemy, and had been in the saddle for several consecutive days and nights, that this trooper availed himself of a temporary halt to slip from his saddle and stretch himself upon the turf, his horse, meanwhile, browsing in the immediate neighborhood. He had slept for some little time when he was suddenly awakened by the frantic paw-To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia:

Was satisfied by the frantic pawing of his horse at his side. Fatigued by his long ride he did not arouse at once, but lay in that partially conscious state which so frequently attends great physical prostration. Soon, however, the faithful animal perceiving that its efforts had failed to accom-Having been deputed, in pursuance of the plish their object, licked his face, and placing above resolution, as President of the Georgia his mouth close to his ear uttered a loud snort. State Convention, and by the endorsement of Now thoroughly awake, he sprang up, and as the distinguished gentlemen whose names are the horse turned for him to mount, he saw for subjoined, we do hereby call the above-named the first time that his comrades had all disap-Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, peared and that the enemy were coming down South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, upon him at full gallop. Once mounted the 1871, at 12 o'clock Meridian.

As the Convention did not advise as to what safely from the danger, and soon placed should constitute the ratio of representation, him among his companions. "Thus," he adwe suggest that the respective States be repre- ded, "the noble fellow saved me from cap-

cruelty to which the horse-notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Bergh-is constantly subjected, especially in our large cities, where

NEWS CLIPPINGS.

-Soldiers of the United States army recently enlisted, and since which time have become dis satisfied with army life, have ceased to send in their applications for discharge since the order was issued announcing that requests of that character would not be considered

-Dr. Dingler has tested the efficiency of an alloy for soldering iron to steel, or either of these to brass. This alloy consists of three parts of tin, thirty-nine and one-half of copper. and seven and one-half of zinc. When applied in a molten state, it will firmly unite the metals first named. -A farmer, a few days since, purchased in

Bangor, Me., some barrels, in which to preserve cider. Upon rinsing them out, he found in a whiskey barrel seven. on large plugs of tobacco, all soaked in whiskey, which had evidently been placed there to improve the flavor and "body'

-The modes of punishment on board ships of the United States navy are often as novel as they are effective. Two seamen were recently reported fighting, and they were sena sentry over them to see that they did it affect

-Senator Wilson says the London cabmen, as a class, are the most reckless drivers he ever rode after, yet perfectly gentlemanly. After their charges-sixty-two cents an hour by the day, or two miles for a shilling-he says he was frightened when a New York hackman asked him five dollars for carrying him from the wharf to the Astor House.

-A good story is told of a popular railroad onductor recently chosen deacon of a church appointment it became his duty to assist in taking up a collection. He surprised the congregation by starting out with the characteristic ejaculation-"Tickets, gentlemen!" The contribution that day was unusually large.

-Mr. Pendleton says it is an appalling fact if the American people were called to pay all their taxes in one day there would not be money enough in the country to do it. Senator Morton says that it is also an appalling fact that if the American people were called on to cat in one day the food which they consume in a year, there would not be room in the American people to hold it.

-Jeremiah Dixey, a colored man, who for the past eleven years has lain in a cell at the Philadelphia County Prison, under sentence of death for the murder of a companion, died in that institution on Tuesday last. The murder was committed in 1857, and Dixey was not arsested until the winter of 1859. He was tried

-Robert B. Roosevelt said in his Cooper Institute speech : "We have undisturbed possession of all branches of the municipal (New York) government, and an immense majority of its voters. For all frauds, peculations, venality, and iniquity in the municipal government we are responsible, and no party with such a record will ever be given the possession of the National Administration." Prophetic words. That was what a Democratic Congressman said to his

antly characteristic story of John Randolph. out that the father of the lady had proposed There are reports of injuries by the boll that Mr. Randolph should settle a sum of money upon the bride, whereupon the spirited lover remarked: "It is not my purpose to Africa."

> -The Treasury of France has had three millions of francs unexpectedly returned to it by the Abbe Thirion, in whose hands it was the autumn a balloon sent up from Paris fell at

foreign squadron up New York Bay. These honors will be paid to the Russian Admiral and An independent young woman, Josie Mitchell, poor herself, but having a number of rich relatives in Missouri, determined to make her own livelihood rather than be supported by others. She accordingly became a telegraph operator in St. Charles, and had not been there two years before she received her reward in the form of a legacy of \$200,000 left her by an uncle.

—Josh Billings says: "Never do any work before breakfast. If it is necessary to work before breakfast. If it is necessary to work before breakfast, have your breakfast first."

favorable circumstances, the product might be still further reduced.

—The very wealthy men of New York City are well advanced in years, though preserving a degree of vigor which many men of half their years may well covet. William B. Astor is nothing undone to make the arrival of the Russian Admiral and the fleet. The squadron is not due here until the latter part of October. In the meanwhile the New York yacht squadron is not due here until the latter part of October. In the meanwhile the New York yacht squadron is not due here until the latter part of October. In the meanwhile the New York yacht squadron is not due here until the latter part of October. In the meanwhile the New York yacht squadron is not due here until the latter part of October. In the fleet. The squadron is not due here until the latter part of October. In the fleet of the fleet. The squadron is not due here until the